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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/328,607	06/09/1999	SWARUP ACHARYA	ACHARYA3-6-8	7017

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EXAMINER
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SINGH, RACHNA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2176

DATE MAILED: 08/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/328,607

Applicant(s)

ACHARYA ET AL.

Examiner

Rachna Singh

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 May 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-24 and 28-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-24 and 28-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 01/18/05.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is responsive to communications: IDS filed on 8/16/04.
2. Claims 1, 3-24, and 28-35 are pending.

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

3. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 01/28/05 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner. .

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hida, Naoto, et al., Japanese Patent Document No. 10-111873, April 28, 1998 (as supplied by IDS) in view of Mizuno, Yoshihiro, et al., Japanese Patent Document No. 07-282079, October 27, 1995 (as supplied by IDS).

In reference to claims 1 and 33, Hida teaches a method and system for link destination control of HTML file browser. Hida teaches a system for selecting the link destination, corresponding to conditions which in turn correspond to several link destinations in a link object for an HTML file browser. Hida discloses a link object which establishes the link destinations for other files in the HTML file, wherein the HTML file browser references the link destination information from the establishment of the link

object. There is also a procedure that describes several link destination addresses (unique electronic addresses) in the link object's corresponding part in the HTML file. The browser references separate files which describe the link conditions and culls only the link destination address which is appropriate. See pages 5-6. The link objects have address information that is used to link to other information. See page 9, paragraph [0002]. It is only possible to establish one fixed link destination in the HTML file in the prior art. See page 9, paragraph [0002-0003]. Hida teaches providing a link destination control method which automatically selects a link destination corresponding to conditions which correspond to multiple link destinations in the link object which established the link destination for the HTML file. The established link destinations in separate files are references by the HTML file by the one link object. See page 10, paragraph [0005]. Compare to ***"displaying, at the client computer, a multilink as a hyperlink, the multilink providing a logical point of access to a plurality of distinct files, each of the plurality of distinct files having a respective unique electronic address, each of the electronic addresses being associated with the multilink, each of the electronic addresses being contained in a file at the client computer, the file containing the electronic addresses of the distinct files being interpretable to display the multilink"***.

Hida does not teach generating a menu of options in response to the user's selection of the multilink; however, Mizuno does. Mizuno teaches a link display method in which a node table associates the nodes that deal with multimedia presentations and the data in the multimedia information and there is a link table which is a collection of

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links which associate nodes. When performing link operations, the node ID is searched using the node table. For links that follow from that node, a resulting list display of that link's display data in the vicinity of the node as a pop-up menu item. See page 4.

Mizuno further teaches that there is a button which is considered as an element which implements the link operation which outputs other multimedia information which links from one piece of multimedia information. When searching the link table to links that can trace from specified nodes. The menu item of the pop-up menu displays the relationship between the link source and link destination and makes it possible for the user to have knowledge of a summary of the link destination nodes before performing the link operation. See page 10. Compare to ***“generating a menu of options, at the client computer, in response to a user's selection of the multilink, each option of the menu of options being associated with at least one of the plurality of files; and transmitting, from the client computer, a request for a user-selected file associated with a user-selected option, the request being made using a corresponding one of the electronic addresses from the file interpretable to display the multilink”***. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to equip Hida's link destination control system with Mizuno's pop-up menu listing of destination links associated with a source link because it would allow a user to “have knowledge of a summary of the link destination nodes before performing a link operation”. See page 10. Having knowledge of the link destination nodes before performing a link operation as taught by Mizuno would be beneficial since it would allow a user to know the relationship with the link's destination

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node before manipulating the link thus saving time that may be spent access irrelevant nodes. See page 4 of Mizuno.

In reference to claim 3, Hida does not teach selecting a user-selected option from the menu of options; however, Mizuno teaches a link display method in which a node table associates the nodes that deal with multimedia presentations and the data in the multimedia information and there is a link table which is a collection of links which associate nodes. When performing link operations, the node ID is searched using the node table. For links that follow from that node, a resulting list display of that link's display data in the vicinity of the node as a pop-up menu item. See page 4. Mizuno further teaches that there is a button which is considered as an element which implements the link operation which outputs other multimedia information which links from one piece of multimedia information. When searching the link table to links that can trace from specified nodes. The menu item of the pop-up menu displays the relationship between the link source and link destination and makes it possible for the user to have knowledge of a summary of the link destination nodes before performing the link operation. See page 10. Compare to ***"selecting, at the client computer, the user-selected option from the menu of options, the user-selected option being associated with the user-selected file, step d being performed intermediate steps b and c"***. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to equip Hida's link destination control system with Mizuno's pop-up menu listing of destination links associated with a source link because it would allow a user to "have knowledge of a summary of the link destination nodes before performing a

link operation". See page 10. Having knowledge of the link destination nodes before performing a link operation as taught by Mizuno would be beneficial since it would allow a user to know the relationship with the link's destination node before manipulating the link thus saving time that may be spent access irrelevant nodes. See page 4 of Mizuno.

In reference to claim 4, there is also a procedure that describes several link destination addresses (unique electronic addresses) in the link object's corresponding part in the HTML file.

In reference to claim 5, Hida teaches providing a link destination control method which automatically selects a link destination corresponding to conditions which correspond to multiple link destinations in the link object which established the link destination for the HTML file. The established link destinations in separate files are references by the HTML file by the one link object. See page 10, paragraph [0005].

In reference to claims 6 and 7, Hida does not teach that the menu of options is generated by parsing the multilink URL; however, Mizuno teaches a link display method in which a node table associates the nodes that deal with multimedia presentations and the data in the multimedia information and there is a link table which is a collection of links which associate nodes. When performing link operations, the node ID is searched using the node table. For links that follow from that node, a resulting list display of that link's display data in the vicinity of the node as a pop-up menu item. See page 4.

Mizuno further teaches that that there is a button which is considered as an element which implements the link operation which outputs other multimedia information which links from one piece of multimedia information. When searching the link table to links

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that can trace from specified nodes. The menu item of the pop-up menu displays the relationship between the link source and link destination and makes it possible for the user to have knowledge of a summary of the link destination nodes before performing the link operation. See page 10. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to equip Hida's link destination control system with Mizuno's pop-up menu listing of destination links associated with a source link because it would allow a user to "have knowledge of a summary of the link destination nodes before performing a link operation". See page 10. Having knowledge of the link destination nodes before performing a link operation as taught by Mizuno would be beneficial since it would allow a user to know the relationship with the link's destination node before manipulating the link thus saving time that may be spent access irrelevant nodes. See page 4 of Mizuno.

In reference to claim 8, Mizuno teaches displaying a pop-up menu in the vicinity of the node. See page 4.

In reference to claim 9, Hida teaches that the electronic addresses include a link destination in a separate file which is referenced by the HTML file by the one link object. See page 10, paragraph [0005].

In reference to claim 10, Hida's system takes place over a network which comprises a client computer.

In reference to claims 11-14, it was well known in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a proxy computer to expedite the request between a client and server computer. Thus it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use



a proxy computer for relaying the communication in order to expedite the request. Hida teaches that a file is transmitted to an HTML browser comprising a link object that links to several link destinations.

In reference to claim 15, there is also a procedure that describes several link destination addresses (unique electronic addresses) in the link object's corresponding part in the HTML file.

In reference to claim 16, Hida teaches a system for selecting the link destination, corresponding to conditions which in turn correspond to several link destinations in a link object for an HTML file browser.

In reference to claims 17 and 21, Hida teaches a system for link destination control of HTML file browser. Hida's system selects a link within an HTML browser. An HTML browser can be available to a user over a network in which there is a servicing computer and a client computer. Hida teaches a method and system for link destination control of HTML file browser. Hida teaches a system for selecting the link destination, corresponding to conditions which in turn correspond to several link destinations in a link object for an HTML file browser. Hida discloses a link object which establishes the link destinations for other files in the HTML file, wherein the HTML file browser references the link destination information from the establishment of the link object. There is also a procedure that describes several link destination addresses (unique electronic addresses) in the link object's corresponding part in the HTML file. The browser references separate files which describe the link conditions and culls only the link destination address which is appropriate. See pages 5-6. The link objects have

address information that is used to link to other information. See page 9, paragraph [0002]. It is only possible to establish one fixed link destination in the HTML file in the prior art. See page 9, paragraph [0002-0003]. Hida teaches providing a link destination control method which automatically selects a link destination corresponding to conditions which correspond to multiple link destinations in the link object which established the link destination for the HTML file. The established link destinations in separate files are references by the HTML file by the one link object. See page 10, paragraph [0005]. Compare to ***"a computer program for displaying. . .a multilink as a hyperlink. . .containing electronic addresses being interpretable to display the multilink"***.

Hida does not teach generating a menu of options in response to the user's selection of the multilink; however, Mizuno does. Mizuno teaches a link display method in which a node table associates the nodes that deal with multimedia presentations and the data in the multimedia information and there is a link table which is a collection of links which associate nodes. When performing link operations, the node ID is searched using the node table. For links that follow from that node, a resulting list display of that link's display data in the vicinity of the node as a pop-up menu item. See page 4. Mizuno further teaches that that there is a button which is considered as an element which implements the link operation which outputs other multimedia information which links from one piece of multimedia information. When searching the link table to links that can trace from specified nodes. The menu item of the pop-up menu displays the relationship between the link source and link destination and makes it possible for the

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user to have knowledge of a summary of the link destination nodes before performing the link operation. See page 10. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to equip Hida's link destination control system with Mizuno's pop-up menu listing of destination links associated with a source link because it would allow a user to "have knowledge of a summary of the link destination nodes before performing a link operation". See page 10. Having knowledge of the link destination nodes before performing a link operation as taught by Mizuno would be beneficial since it would allow a user to know the relationship with the link's destination node before manipulating the link thus saving time that may be spent access irrelevant nodes. See page 4 of Mizuno. Compare to ***"generating a menu of user-selectable options. . .with at least one of the plurality of files. . .transmitted by the servicing computer"***.

In reference to claims 18 and 22, a network environment can comprise a servicing computer that is a server. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that a network environment comprises a server since it manages network resources.

In reference to claims 19 and 23, it was well known in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a proxy computer to expedite the request between a client and server computer. Thus it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use a proxy computer for relaying the communication in order to expedite the request.

In reference to claims 20 and 24, Hida teaches that a link object is provided in an HTML browser from which a plurality of link destinations are available.

Claims 28 and 30 are rejected under the same rationale as claim 1 above.

In reference to claims 29 and 31, Hida does not teach generating a menu of options; however, Mizuno does. Mizuno teaches a link display method in which a node table associates the nodes that deal with multimedia presentations and the data in the multimedia information and there is a link table which is a collection of links which associate nodes. When performing link operations, the node ID is searched using the node table. For links that follow from that node, a resulting list display of that link's display data in the vicinity of the node as a pop-up menu item. See page 4. Mizuno further teaches that there is a button which is considered as an element which implements the link operation which outputs other multimedia information which links from one piece of multimedia information. When searching the link table to links that can trace from specified nodes. The menu item of the pop-up menu displays the relationship between the link source and link destination and makes it possible for the user to have knowledge of a summary of the link destination nodes before performing the link operation. See page 10. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to equip Hida's link destination control system with Mizuno's pop-up menu listing of destination links associated with a source link because it would allow a user to "have knowledge of a summary of the link destination nodes before performing a link operation". See page 10. Having knowledge of the link destination nodes before performing a link operation as taught by Mizuno would be beneficial since it would allow a user to know the relationship with the link's destination

node before manipulating the link thus saving time that may be spent access irrelevant nodes. See page 4 of Mizuno.

In reference to claim 32, it was well known in the art for a network to comprise a servicing computer thus it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to generate a menu from the servicing computer.

In reference to claim 34, there is also a procedure that describes several link destination addresses (unique electronic addresses) in the link object's corresponding part in the HTML file.

In reference to claim 35, Hida teaches that the menu of options is a pop-up menu that identifies electronic addresses and is presented in the menu of options as a hyperlink for each electronic address.

### ***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments filed 05/18/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues Hida teaches a single link to retrieve a single file from one of several alternative destinations/storage locations, such that there is a one-to-one relationship between a hyperlink and a distinct file which is different than using a single link to retrieve one of several distinct files. Examiner disagrees as Hida teaches a link object that establishes link destinations for other files in the HTML file wherein the process describes several link destination addresses in the link object's corresponding part in the HTML file. This is identical to using a single link to retrieve one of several distinct files. Furthermore on page 15 of Response to Office Action, Applicant recites,

“Although Hida teaches that multiple electronic addresses corresponding to a single hyperlink may appear in an HTML file . . .”

Applicant argues the HTML file does not exist at the client computer in Hida and instead, Hida teaches an HTML file is read from the server holding the URL to the HTML file browser which is resident at the client computer. Examiner disagrees as Hida teaches the HTML interpretation unit searches for the tag which shows the establishment of several link destinations from within the HTML file. See paragraph [0012]. The ability for the HTML interpretation unit to recognize and establish several link destinations is identical to each of the electronic addresses of the distinct files being interpretable to display the multilink. See pages 12-14 of Hida.

Applicant argues the combination of Hida and Mizuno is insufficient to teach the feature of “generating a menu of options, at the client computer, in response to a user’s selection of the multilink”.

Mizuno teaches a link display method in which a node table associates the nodes that deal with multimedia presentations and the data in the multimedia information and there is a link table which is a collection of links which associate nodes. When performing link operations, the node ID is searched using the node table. For links that follow from that node, a resulting list display of that link’s display data in the vicinity of the node as a pop-up menu item. See page 4. Mizuno further teaches that that there is a button which is considered as an element which implements the link operation which outputs other multimedia information which links from one piece of multimedia information. When searching the link table to links that can trace from specified nodes.

The menu item of the pop-up menu displays the relationship between the link source and link destination and makes it possible for the user to have knowledge of a summary of the link destination nodes before performing the link operation. See page 10. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to equip Hida's link destination control system with Mizuno's pop-up menu listing of destination links associated with a source link because it would allow a user to "have knowledge of a summary of the link destination nodes before performing a link operation". See page 10. Having knowledge of the link destination nodes before performing a link operation as taught by Mizuno would be beneficial since it would allow a user to know the relationship with the link's destination node before manipulating the link thus saving time that may be spent access irrelevant nodes. See page 4 of Mizuno.

### ***Conclusion***

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rachna Singh whose telephone number is 571-272-4099. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:30AM-6:00PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4090.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RS  
08/15/05

*William L. Bashore*  
WILLIAM BASHORE  
PRIMARY EXAMINER  
8/17/2005